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Relationship between disarmament and development

Report of the Secretary-General

Addendum**

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* A/71/150.

** The information contained in the present addendum was received after the issuance of the main report or for technical reasons could not be processed in time for inclusion in that report.

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III. Information received from Governments

Oman

[Original: English]
[15 July 2016]

The Permanent Mission of the Sultanate of Oman has the honour to report that the Government of Oman is exerting efforts with respect to disarmament and regulation of armaments locally, by means of various mechanisms, entities and joint departments that coordinate with military components.

The Sultanate of Oman is also one of the first countries in the region to have signed several international agreements and protocols on weapons of mass destruction and disarmament, in addition to endorsing international initiatives that are aimed at promoting peace and security around the world, reflecting its commitment to sustainable development, the environment and human protection.

It is worth noting that the Sultanate of Oman does not import, produce, administer or stockpile weapons of mass destruction of any type.

Thus, the Sultanate is proceeding with implementing its policies on maintaining development in all sectors and fields, through different means, such as promoting awareness on the relationship between disarmament and development.

IV. Reply received from the European Union

[Original: English]
[9 September 2016]

Disarmament and development are interrelated, notably regarding small arms and light weapons, whose proliferation destabilizes societies and hinders economic and social development. The European Union, in its strategy to combat the illicit accumulation and trafficking of small arms and light weapons and their ammunition adopted by the Council of the European Union on 16 December 2005, responds to the accumulation and trafficking of such weapons and their ammunition and underlines the need for consistent security and development policies.

In concrete follow-up to the strategy on small arms and light weapons, the European Union is providing financial support to concrete small arms and light weapons-related activities aimed at tackling security threats posed by uncontrolled small arms and light weapons and ammunition at the national, regional and global levels. The activities in question notably address the improvement of physical security and stockpile management, the destruction of surplus and confiscated small arms and light weapons and the tracing of arms recovered in conflict zones. The European Union also financially supports activities of the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs and, more generally, confidence-building and transparency measures on arms transfers, which can contribute to decreasing the arms race. European Union support to the Arms Trade Treaty can be mentioned in this regard.

Under various development-related financial instruments, the European Union also funds projects relevant to disarmament, demobilization and reintegration within its larger post-conflict peacebuilding efforts.

Further to small arms and light weapons, the European Union also funds disarmament projects regarding anti-personnel landmines and chemical weapons. All European Union member States are parties to the respective conventions banning landmines and chemical weapons and requiring their destruction by States parties. European Union support is notably provided to a number of States parties to complete such destruction.